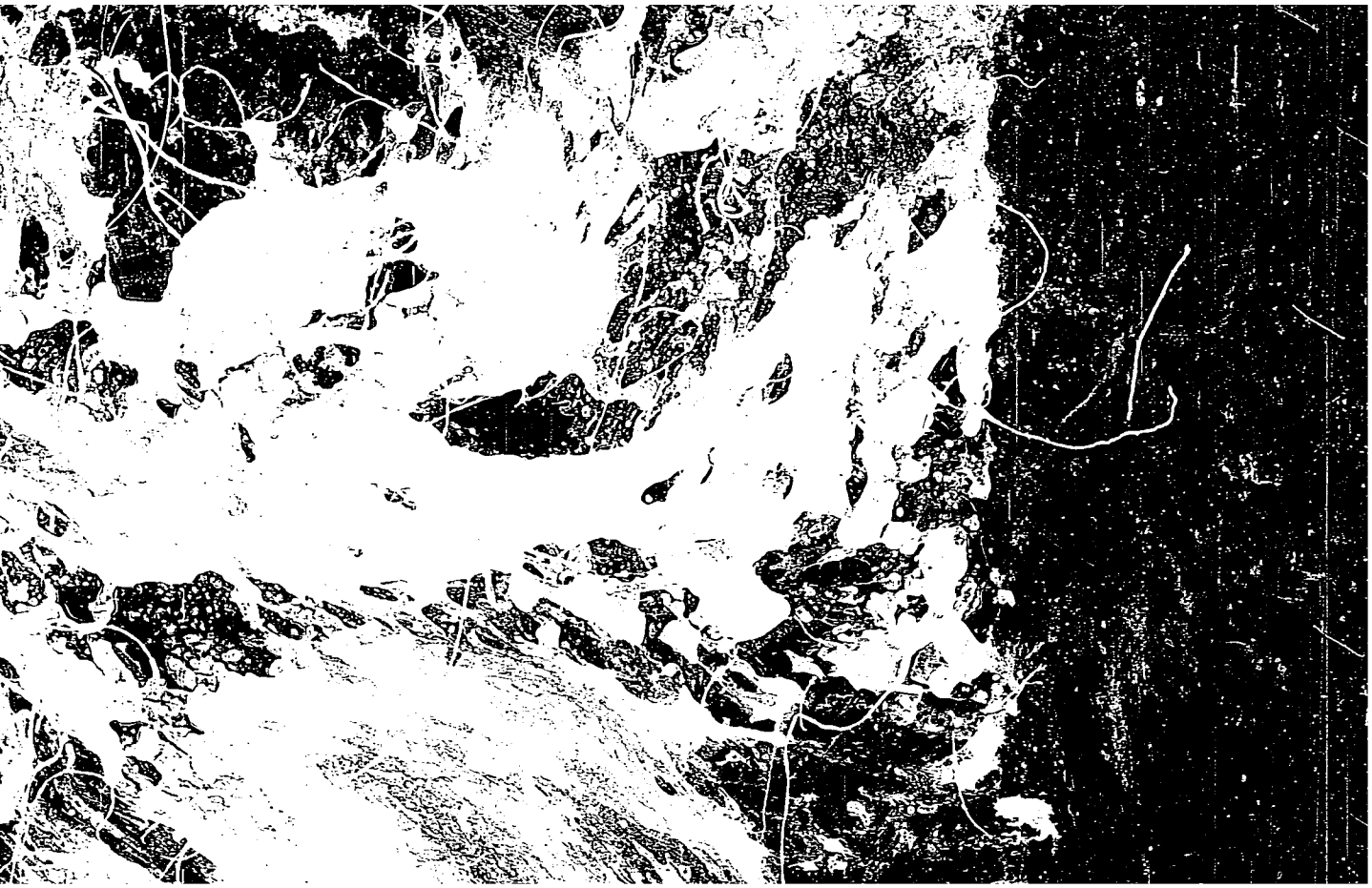
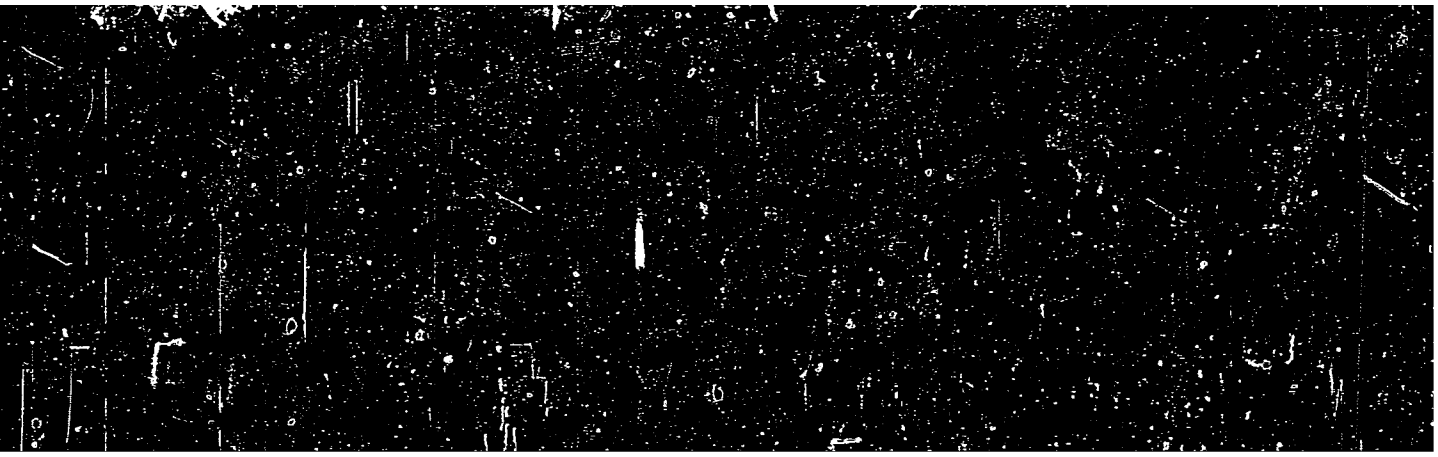




APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103510001-0"

BARANNIK, S., kapitan

On the way to the projected goal. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 4 no.21:37-38 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BARANNIK, V.P., inzhener; ZENGIN, B.Ye., inzhener; PTITSYN, I.Ya., inzhener.

Experience in using potentialities in lowering the costs of major road repairs. Avt.dor. 18 no.2:24-25 Mr-Ap '55.
(Roads--Maintenance and repair) (MLRA 8:6)

BARANNIK, V. P. Cand. Chem. Sci.

Dissertation: "Investigation of Corrosion Inhibitors." Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin, 3 Mar 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Mar, 1947 (Project #17836)

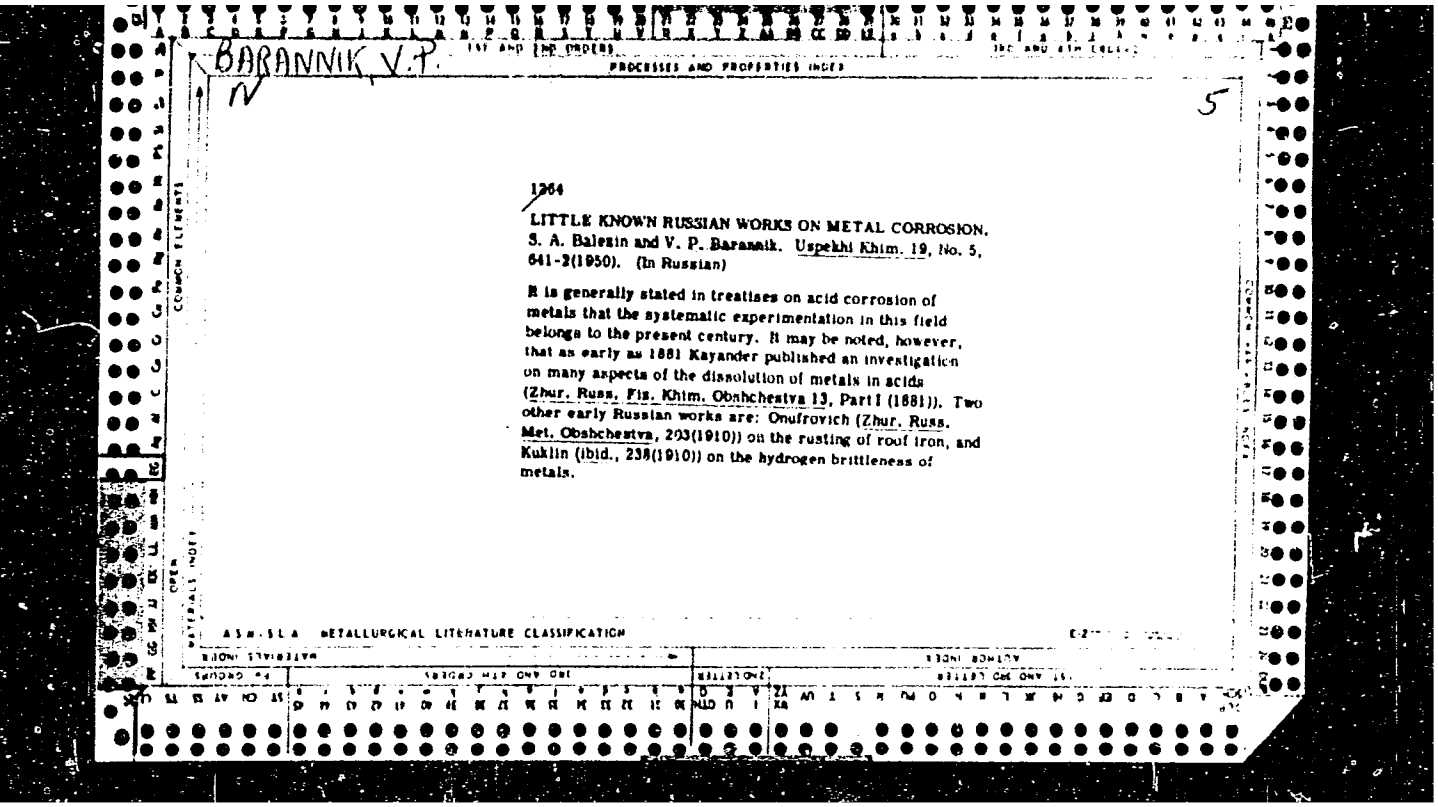
1. BARANNIK, V. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Inhibition (Chemistry)

7. Investigation of mixtures of corrosion inhibitors. Uch. zap. Mosk. ped. inst. im. Len. 44, 1947

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953, Unclassified.



BARANNIK, V.P.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1264

LITTLE KNOWN RUSSIAN WORKS ON METAL CORROSION. S. A. Balezin and V. P. Baranaik. Uspekhi Khim. 19, No. 5, 641-2(1950). (In Russian)

It is generally stated in treatises on acid corrosion of metals that the systematic experimentation in this field belongs to the present century. It may be noted, however, that as early as 1881 Kayander published an investigation on many aspects of the dissolution of metals in acids (Zhur. Russ. Fiz. Khim. Obshchestva 13, Part I (1881)). Two other early Russian works are: Onufrovich (Zhur. Russ. Met. Obshchestva, 203(1910)) on the rusting of roof iron, and Kuklin (ibid., 238(1910)) on the hydrogen brittleness of metals.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BARANNIK, V. P.

PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 554 - I

BOOK Call No.: TA462.B36

Author: BARANNIK, V. P.
Full Title: SHORT HANDBOOK OF CORROSION (CHEMICAL RESISTANCE OF MATERIALS)
Transliterated Title: Kratkiy spravochnik po korrozii (Khimicheskaya stoykost' materialov)

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None
Publishing House: State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature
Date: 1953 No. pp.: 456 No. of copies: 10,000
Editorial Staff: None

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for engineers and technicians in chemical and related branches of engineering, for workers in organizations engaged in project designing, and for teachers and students in institutions of higher learning and technical colleges.

TEXT DATA

Coverage: In this short manual condensed information is given in table form concerning the chemical resistance of metallic and nonmetallic materials in various corrosion media. An introduction briefly outlines the nature of the following tables, their use and interpretation. A list of 66 materials follows, namely: nonferrous metals,

1/2

Kratkiy spravochnik po korrozii (Khimicheskaya stoykost' materialov) AID 554 - I

steels and cast-irons and materials containing silicon, rubber, plastics, etc. The tables are divided into two parts according to the attacking media: first, chemical resistance of materials in non-organic media and second, in organic media. The corrosion rates are expressed in mm/year or g/m^2 per hour and in some cases in %, and the exposure conditions of a material in a given medium are specified. Numerical data have not been given in all cases because of their unavailability, However, in those cases short descriptive notes on corrosion behavior have been added. The information and data are taken from Soviet and other literature. This manual is compiled on the pattern of the German Korrosionstabelleu Metallischer Werkstoffe by Fr. Ritter. It is, however, very much shorter and not as complete as far as metals are concerned, although supplemented with some nonmetallic materials. On the other hand, this handbook can not be compared with our Corrosion Handbook edited by H. H. Uhlig, 1948, as to broadness of scope and completeness in treating all phases of the corrosion problem.

No. of References: 81 Russian, 1934-1952 and 14 non-Russian, 1944-1952.
Facilities: None

BARANNIK, V. P.

Inhibitors of Atmospheric Corrosion. E. A. Balezin and V. P. Barannik. ([illegible] S.S.S.R., [illegible], [illegible]). (In Russian). Benzoate and carbonates of amino-alcohols and esters of complex organic compounds were tested as inhibitors of the atmospheric corrosion of ferrous metals. The results showed that many of these compounds protect carbon steel in humid atmospheres. The most effective were benzoates and carbonates of amino-alcohols. The testing method and some results are described.

BARANNIK, V.P.

Inhibitors of atmospheric corrosion. S. A. Balezin and V. P. Barannik (*Zhur. Prikl. Khim.*, 1954, 27, 345–347).—The inhibitory effects of carbonates and benzoates of amino-alcohols and some others of complex organic compounds in preventing atm. corrosion of Fe and steel is studied in tests lasting up to 8 months. The most effective are benzoates and carbonates of amino-alcohols which are capable of preventing and arresting corrosion. Articles wrapped in paper saturated with a 10% solution or greased with a lubricant containing 5–10% of an inhibitor in solution do not show any signs of corrosion after several months' exposure to humid atm. A good inhibitor should possess a finite v.p., a tendency to sorption on metallic surfaces, and should be fairly soluble in water.

S. K. Lachowicz.

BARANNIK, V.P., dotsent (g. Orekhovo-Zuyevo Moskovskoy oblasti)

Corrosion-resistant materials in the chemical industry. Khim.v shkole 10 no.3:18-25 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

BARANNIK, V.P.

New chemical elements - einsteinium (99), fermium (100), and mendelevium (101). Khim.v shkole 11 no.2:26 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Chemical elements)

EPSHTEYN, D.A., prof.; IZMAIL'SKIY, V.A., prof.; BARANNIK, V.P., dots.; BELOTSVETOV, A.V., dots.; SMIRNOVA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Programs of pedagogical institutes; elements of chemical technology for natural science-faculties of pedagogical institutes] Programmy pedagogicheskikh institutov· osnovy khimicheskoi tekhnologii dlia fakul'tetov estestvoznaniia pedagogicheskikh institutov. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1956. 12 p. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye vysshikh i srednikh pedagogicheskikh uchebnykh zavedeniy.
(Chemistry, Technical--Study and teaching)

BALEZIN, S.A.; BAPANNIK, V.P.; NESMEYANOVA, K.A.; GINTSBERG, S.A.

Corrosion factors and means of protecting needles during long storage. Uch. zap. MGPI 99:151-157 '57.
(MIRA 12:3)

(Steel--Corrosion) (Pins and needles)

BARANNIK, V.P.

137-58-1-1459

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958 Nr 1, p 194 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Barannik, V.P., Karepina, M.A.

TITLE: The Source of the Protective Action of Organic Corrosion Inhibitors (Second Communication) [O prichine zashchitnogo deystviya organicheskikh ingibitorov v korrozii (Soobshcheniye vtoroye)]

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Orekhovo-Zuyevsk. ped. in-t, 1957, Vol 4, pp 3-10

ABSTRACT: An investigation has been made of the cause of the protective effects of quinoline (Q) upon the rate of corrosion (RC) of Fe in HCl. In 2-N HCl, no phase films visible to the naked eye came into being. In 10-N HCl and a 10-15% Q solution, a phase film of spicular crystals of yellow color come into being, the chemical composition of which corresponds to the formula $[C_9H_7NH][FeCl_3]$. In the air these spicular crystals convert to orange rhombic crystals containing $[C_9H_7NH][FeCl_4]$. On solution of Fe in HCl containing 35-40% Q, crystals having the composition $[C_9H_7NH]_2 \cdot FeCl_4$ appear on the surface of the metal. The inhibiting action of Q on the RC of Fe in concentrated HCl is explained by the formation of superficial compounds that are poorly

Card 1/2

The Source of the Protective Action (cont.)

soluble in HCl and shield the metal from the acid. A study was also made of the effect of monoethanolamine phosphate (MP) on the corrosion of U-74 steel and Cu in water. As the strength of the MP increased, the RC of the steel diminished and the corrosion of the Cu increased. However, there is an interval of MP in which both metals are practically entirely stable. For the first communication see RZhKhim, 1956, Nr 7, abstract 21358.

N. K.

1. Metals--Corrosion 2. Quinoline--Applications 3. Corrosion inhibitors--Protection

Card 2/2

BARANNIK, V. P.

137-58-1-1363

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 182 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Barannik, V. P.

TITLE: Inhibitors for Sulfuric-acid Corrosion (Ingibitory korrozii v sernoy kislote)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Orekhovo-Zuyevsk. ped. in-t. 1957, Vol 4, pp 11-21

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the possibility of employing heavy fractions of pyridine bases as additives in the pickling of steel in H_2SO_4. It was found that this pickling additive must include an inhibitor to slow the dissolution of the metal and a foaming agent to prevent formation of an acid fog in the shop. A mixture of heavy fractions of pyridine bases (inhibitors) and of sulfite cellulose caustic (foaming agent) proved to be a good additive in the pickling of steel. Under the name "ChM" this additive is now used in the iron and steel industry. It is recommended that the amount of inhibitor introduced into the bath be 0.1-0.15% of the volume of pickling solution, and that the foaming agent used be 1.0-1.5 kg per m^2 of surfaces of pickling bath.

N. K.

Card 1/1 1. Steel—Pickling 2. Pyridine—Applications 3. Pickling Corrosion—Inhibitors

BARANNIK, Valeriy Pavlovich

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 693

Fuddlova, Lya Nikolayevna, Valezin, Stepan Afanas'yevich, Barannik, Valeriy Pavlovich

Ingibitory korrozii metallov (Inhibitors of Metal Corrosion) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 195[illegible] 183 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Avramova, N. S.; Tech. Ed.: Shpak, Ye. G.

PURPOSE: The monograph is a manual for engineering and technical personnel engaged in the chemical, metal processing, petroleum industries and other industries where the problem of metal corrosion arises.

COVERAGE: The authors describe corrosion inhibitors for metal found in water, aqueous acid, alkaline and salt solutions, and also corrosion inhibitors for use under ordinary atmospheric conditions and in nonaqueous liquid media. In addition to many practical recommendations and numerous experiments, the authors review the theoretical concepts of the mechanism of action of inhibitors. A classification of inhibitors is also given. The authors thank Professor S. G. Vedenkin for valuable suggestions offered upon review of the manuscript. There are 332 references of which 151 are Soviet, 132 English, 35 German, 10 French, 3 Italian, and 1 Latvian.

Card 1/5

Inhibitors of Metal (Cont.) 693

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Appendixes

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 23, p 141 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Beskov, S.D., Balezin, S.A., Barannik, V.P.

TITLE: On the Mechanism of the Protective Effect of Atmospheric Corrosion Inhibitors 18

PERIODICAL: Sb. Kom-t po korrozii i zashchite metallov. Vses. sov. nauchno-tekhn. obshchestv, 1957, Nr 2, pp 14 - 25

ABSTRACT: The most suitable inhibitors to stop an already started process of atmospheric corrosion are volatile inhibitors - amine nitrites and carbonates. Many amine nitrites and amino alcohol sulfides efficiently protect zink, copper and nickel-silver (even if they are in contact with steel) from atmospheric corrosion. The protection of metals from atmospheric corrosion by monoehtanolamine carbonate depends on the joint effect of carbonic acid and monoethanolamine which are formed during the monoethanolamine hydrolysis in the moisture film on the metal surface. The authors draw a general conclusion on the mechanism of protective

Card 1/2

On the Mechanism of the Protective Effect of Atmospheric Corrosion Inhibitors

effects of vapor-phase or volatile inhibitors: if a given amine salt possesses some definite pressure of vapors, it will, in the vapor-phase state, ensure the protective effect on the metal.

K.L.M.

Card 2/2

BARANNIK, V.P.

Metallic Corrosion Inhibitors, By I.N. Putilova, S.A. Balezin and V.P. Barannik. New York, London, Pergamon Press, 1960.
196 p. Graphs, Tables
Translated from the original Russian: Ingibatory Korrozii Metallov, Moscow, 1958.
Includes References

BARANNIK, V.P., doktor khim.nauk, prof.; KOLPAKOVA, T.D., assistent

Efficient conditions of pickling carbon steel in sulfuric acid solutions. Stal' 20 no.8:753-755 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Orekhovo-Zuyevskiy pedinstitut.
(Metals--Pickling)

S/064/60/000/007/008/010
B020/B054

AUTHORS: Kolpakova, T. D. and Barannik, V. P.

TITLE: Improvement of the Properties of ПБ (PB) Corrosion Inhibitors

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 7, pp. 68 - 70

TEXT: The authors describe the shortcomings of the PB-5 inhibitor which consists of water-soluble condensation products of aniline and has a molecular weight of about 400-600; its most important shortcomings are the low stability of acid solutions of the inhibitor in the presence of Fe^{3+}, and its pure solubility in dilute HCl. Instead of aniline, the inhibitor ПБ-8 (PB-8) contains ethanol amine which is soluble in dilute acids, water, and lyes, but has a much lower protective action against strong HCl than the inhibitor PB-5. The authors investigated the properties of inhibitors formed with partial substitution of aniline by ethanol amine, i.e., which contained phenyl and ethanol groups alternatingly. They made nine preparations with aniline contents decreasing

by 10% from one to the other. Aniline was substituted by equimolar amounts of ethanol amine. The efficiency of the inhibitors obtained was examined in 5, 10, 20, and 30% HCl along with the coagulation resistance to $FeCl_3$ (Fig.1); it was found that the protective action of the inhibitor much increased with a substitution of 10% of aniline, but decreased with a further increase in the degree of substitution. At the same time, the coagulation resistance increased to the 8 fold with the substitution of 10% of aniline, and increased further with the degree of substitution (Table 1). The corrosion rate of steel Cr 3 (St-3) in HCl solutions containing $FeCl_3$ increased proportional to the $FeCl_3$ concentration (Fig.2); the inhibitor DB-1/9 (PB-1/9) was best suited for this case. Table 2 shows the protective action of the inhibitors against atmospheric corrosion of metal, which was completely missing with the use of inhibitor PB-1/9. Fig.3 shows the dependence of the corrosion rate of steel St-3 on the composition of combined inhibitors in sea, tap, and distilled water. The authors studied the inhibition of steel corrosion in $CaCl_2$ solutions with the use of preparation DB-8/2 (PB-8/2) as

inhibitor (Fig.4). No corrosion was observed with 0.8% and more of the inhibitor. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 3 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

44209

S/021/62/000/011/012/013
D202/D307

AUTHORS: Shmel'ova, N. K. and Barannik, V. P.

TITLE: The anticorrosive action of sodium salts of mono- and dibasic organic acids

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Dopovidi, no. 11, 1962, 1485-1487

TEXT: The action of buffer (0.00025 - 0.008 M) solutions of the Na salts of aliphatic fatty acids (C_1 - C_9) on the corrosion of CT.4 (St.4) steel in distilled water was studied, at 15 ± 1°C, over 35 - 155 days, by the weight-change method. The pH was maintained at 7. Sodium formate accelerated the corrosive attack at all concentrations studied; the same accelerating action was observed for C_2 - C_4 acids when present in concentrations lower than ~4 millimoles/l. The protective action, which rapidly increases with the molecular weight of the acid and with concentration of the latter is ascribed to the adsorption of the acid anions on to the steel surface. Steel

Card 1/2

The anticorrosive action ...

samples protected in this way were then transferred into distilled water to determine the after-duration of the protective effect. It was found that dibasic acids were considerably more effective than monobasic: thus film durability of 45 min was found for the monobasic C_9 acids, as compared with 200 min for dibasic C_7 acids. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sevastopol's'kyy filial Odes'koho politekhnichnoho In-tu (Sevastopol Branch of Odessa Polytechnic Institute)

PRESENTED: by A. I. Kiprianov, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 2, 1962

Card 2/2

L 13573-63 EWP(q)/BDS/EWT(m) AFFTC/ASD JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP3000180 S/0080/63/036/004/0813/0817

AUTHOR: Shmeleva, N. K.; Barannik, V. P. 54

TITLE: Retarding corrosion of steel in water by the addition of mono- and dibasic organic acid salts

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 4, 1963, 813-817

TOPIC TAGS: monobasic carboxylic acid, dibasic carboxylic acid, retarding steel corrosion, corrosion-inhibitors

ABSTRACT: Investigation of buffered solutions of sodium salts of monobasic C sub 1 - C sub 9 and dibasic C sub 2 - C sub 9 carboxylic acids for retarding corrosion of steel in distilled water showed an increase in the molecular weight of the acid, which increased its effectiveness for retarding corrosion. It was established that ions of the low molecular weight acids in small concentrations stimulated corrosion. Complete protection of steel from corrosion was possible in solutions of pH = 7 or more; maximum corrosion occurred at pH = 4 to 5. Extraneous chloride or sulfate ions lowered the corrosion-retarding effect of the dibasic carboxylic acids. Complete inhibition was possible in aerated solutions.

Card 1/2

L 13573-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000186

The corrosion inhibitors were not effective in deaerated solutions. The inhibitors form a film of iron-soap type compounds on the steel surface. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Oct61 DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 ENCL. 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

SHEREMET'YEV, V.A.; BARANNIK, V.P.

New inhibitor for slowing down the corrosion of oil-well equipment. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 16 no.8:21-22 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

BARANNIK, V.P., ANDREYEV, L.N.; SHEREMET'YEV, V.A.

Preventing the entrainment of chromic anhydride during chromium plating. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.ins-t.nauch. i tekh.inform. 16 no.10:13-16 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

SHEREMET'YEV, V.A.; BARANNIK, V.P.

Corrosion inhibition of petroleum production equipment. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.1:65-66 Ja-Mr '64. (MIRA 18:2)

BARANNIK, V.P., doktor khim. nauk; SHEREMET'YEVA, A.I., inzh.; SHEREMET'YEV, V.A., inzh.

Reducing the consumption of chromic anhydride in electrolytic chromium plating. Mashinostroenie no.4:76-78 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

YEMEL'YANOVA, L.V., inzh.; BARANNIK, V.P., doktor khim. nauk

Improving the properties of hydrocarbon lubricating greases.
Mashinostroenie no.4:82-83 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

POLULYAKHOV, Ye.N., inzh.; BARANNIK, V.P., doktor khim. nauk; SHMELEVA, N.K., inzh.

Use of a solution of sodium salts of synthetic aliphatic acids during cold bending and hydraulic pipe tests. Sudostroenie 30 no.11:63 N '64. (MIRA 18:3)

DOBROVOL'SKAYA, V.P.; BARANNIK, V.P.

Effect of the ammonium ions on the corrosion resistance of copper in hydrochloric acid. Khim. prom. 40 no.11:857-858 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

(N) L 1348-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/WB/WE/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5024385 UR/0286/65/000/015/0068/0068
620.197.3

43
B

AUTHOR: Ronkov, V. I.; Barannik, V. P.
44,55 44,55

TITLE: A method for protecting the internal surfaces of oil tanker ships from corrosion, Class 23, No. 170365
44,55,10

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 68

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum product, corrosion protection, tanker ship

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for protecting the inside surfaces of petroleum tankers from corrosion. The method consists of adding a hydrophobic organic substance to the film of petroleum or petroleum products. More effective protection from corrosion is provided by using still residues of synthetic aliphatic acids produced during oxidation of paraffin hydrocarbons. These residues are neutralized by oxides of calcium, magnesium or zinc at temperatures of 250, 200 and 275°C respectively.

ASSOCIATION: none
SUBMITTED: 01Dec62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GO, FP
NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

RYABININ, V.P., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; ZAGORUYKO, N.K., kand. khimicheskikh nauk; POLULYAKHOV, Ye.N., inzh.

Inhibitor and lubrication used in cold working of metals. Mashinostroenie no.3:70-71 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

[illegible]NKOVA, T.G.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, V.P.; BARANNIK, V.P.

Protective effect of benzotriazole in neutral and acid media. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no. 12:1337-1342 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Sevastopol'skiy priborostroitel'nyy institut. Submitted August 9, 1963.

L 8899-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) JD/WW/WB/WH

ACC NR: AP5025664 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/010/2388/2390

AUTHOR: Neznamova, T. G.; Dobrovol'skaya, V. P.; Barannik, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Corrosion inhibiting properties of benztriazole in neutral and acid solutions

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 10, 1965, 2388-2390

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion protection, anticorrosion agent, copper, steel

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to investigate the inhibition of corrosion of ferrous metals and copper by benztriazole. The corrosion inhibiting properties of benztriazole were investigated on specimens over the course of 10-90 days at 17°C. The rate of corrosion of cast iron and steel as a function of the concentration of benztriazole is shown in fig. 1. The concentration of benztriazole in the amount of 0.001% is quite sufficient to completely prevent the corrosion of copper and 0.5% is sufficient to protect Ni-Resist with spherical graphite. Corrosion of steel and gray iron is retarded 8-10 fold in the course of 30 day testing in 1% benztriazole solution. The use of benztriazole in acids is not practical. In buffered solutions, consisting of benztriazole and its sodium salt (pH = 7.3-7.5), 0.1% solution of buffer mixture reduces the corrosion rate of cast iron and steel to the level where 1% solu-

UDC: 620.197.3 + 547.77

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L 8899-66

ACC NR: AP5025664

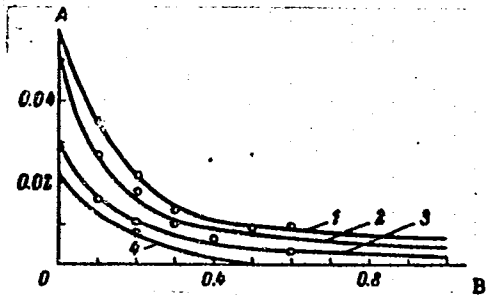

Fig. 1. The rate of corrosion of cast iron and steel as a function of the concentration of benztriazole. A--rate of corrosion (g/m^2, hr); B--concentration of inhibitor (%); 1--gray iron; 2--steel; 3--Ni-Resist with plate-like graphite; 4--Ni Resist with spherical graphite.

tion of benztriazole alone was required. Thus, on the basis of the apparent efficiency of buffered solutions, their use is recommended in closed water circulating systems where steel and copper parts are in contact. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Jun64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

H

ACC NR: AP6000961 L 9220-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) LIP(c) JD/WB/DJ

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0043/0043

INVENTOR: Sul'zhenko, N. K.; Barannik, V. P.; Polyakov, V. S.; Dubinkin, V. P.; Semenov, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for preparing lubricating greases for parts from titanium and titanium based alloys. Class 23, No. 176352

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 43

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, titanium alloy, lubrication, halogenated organic compound, grease, paraffin wax, hydrocarbon, antifriction metal, anticorrosion additive, chlorinated paraffin

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for lubricating greases for titanium and titanium-alloy parts. The grease is based on halogenated hydrocarbons. To enhance the antifriction properties of titanium and the anticorrosive properties of the grease, a chlorinated paraffin is thickened with solid chlorine-containing organic compounds, such as chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) resin, hexachlorobenzene, or 70% chlorinated paraffin [sic]. [BN]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 13Jan64/ ATD PRESS: 4158

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.893.002.235:546.821

L 36054-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6015904 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/65/031/012/1337/1342

AUTHOR: Neznamova, T. G.; Dovrovol'skaya, V. P.; Barannik, V. P. 38 B

ORG: Sevastopol' Instrument Fabrication Institute (Sevastopol'skiy priborostroitel'nyy institut)

TITLE: Investigation of the protective effect of benztriazole in neutral and acid media

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 31, no. 12, 1965, 1337-1342

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion inhibitor, ferrous metal, nonferrous metal, corrosion rate, corrosion protection

ABSTRACT: The article gives data on the protective action of aromatic compounds of the azole group as corrosion retarders for ferrous and nonferrous metals in neutral media, in particular, of benztriazole, its sodium salt, and buffering solutions consisting of a mixture of benztriazole and its sodium salt. Samples tested were steel and copper plates 50 x 20 x 5 mm, cast iron plates 40 x 20 x 5 mm, and cast iron cylinders 28 mm in diameter and 5 mm high. The chemical compositions of the metals and their corrosion rates are shown in a table. The effect of varying concentrations of benztriazole and its sodium salt is shown in several figures. It was found that, in a neutral medium in a 1%

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.193.01

L 36054-66

ACC NR: AP6015904

solution, benztriazole has a protective effect with an inhibition coefficient equal to 7 for gray iron, 9 for St-3 steel, and 12-15 for Ni-resist. A 0.05% concentration of benztriazole has a protective action for copper, and a 0.1% concentration has a protective action for copper in contact with steel. In acid solutions, the corrosion rate inhibition coefficient decreases from 15 to 4 with an increase in the pH. Benztriazole has a protective action with respect to copper in a 2 N solution of hydrochloric acid, and the corrosion inhibition coefficient is equal to 5.5; however, benztriazole form a considerable number of phase compounds on the surface of the copper. The best inhibitors were found to be buffering solutions of benztriazole with a pH from 7.3 to 7.5. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 09Aug63/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2 vmb

L 36178-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RM/WB/WW/JD

ACC NR: AP6014269 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/66/009/001/0144/0147

AUTHOR: Dobrovol'skaya, V. P.; Neznamova, T. G.; Barannik, V. P.

ORG: Sevastopol' Instrumentation Institute (Sevastopol'skiy priborostroitel'nyy institut)

TITLE: 8-Mercaptoquinoline and 8-hydroxyquinoline as corrosion inhibitors for steel, cast iron and copper in acid media in the presence of ammonium ions

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 9, no. 1, 1966, 144-147

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion inhibitor, steel, copper, cast iron, ammonium salt

ABSTRACT: The paper constitutes the first stage of a study of the anticorrosive action of compounds having the common property of forming chelates with metal ions. The effect of 8-hydroxyquinoline (which forms a chelate with Cu^{2+} ions only at pH 5.33-14, i. e., the chelate does not exist in acid media) and 8-mercaptoquinoline (which forms insoluble compounds with Cu^{2+} in acid media) on the corrosion of M-1 copper, St-3 steel, several types of cast iron, and steel in contact with electrolytic copper was investigated in the following two electrolytes: 0.5 N HCl + 0.025 N NH_4Cl and 1.0 N H_2SO_4 + 0.025 N $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. 8-Mercaptoquinoline was found to inhibit copper corrosion in both of these solutions, and to be particularly effective in HCl, where the corrosion rate decreased by 80-90%; under the same conditions, 8-hydroxyquinoline

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L 36178-66
ACC NR: AP6014269

has no protective or stimulating effect. Neither of the two inhibitors changed the corrosion rate of cast iron in sulfate solution, but both decreased it slightly in chloride solution. Both have approximately the same protective effect on steel in HCl solution, decreasing the corrosion by a factor of 10. In H_2SO_4 solution, 8-hydroxyquinoline decreases the corrosion by a factor of 4, and 8-mercaptohydroxyquinoline in a concentration of 0.01 and 0.05 mole/l, by a factor of 15-20. The latter inhibitor is effective in the case of steel-copper pairs in HCl solution, but when its concentration is 0.01 and 0.05 mole/l, the copper corrosion increases. 8-Hydroxyquinoline slows down the corrosion of St-3 steel in contact with copper in sulfate and chloride solutions. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 30Sep64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 nlf

L 27108-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB

ACC NR: AP6015123 SOURCE CODE: UR/0064/66/000/005/0072/0074

AUTHOR: Dobrovol'skaya, V. P.; Gorobets, A. N.; Barannik, V. P.

ORG: Sevastopol' Instrument Engineering Institute (Sevastopol'skiy priborostroitel'nyy institut)

TITLE: Corrosion of copper in sodium hydroxide and ammonia solutions

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 5, 1966, 72-74

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, copper corrosion, sodium hydroxide induced corrosion

ABSTRACT: The corrosion of M-1 electrolytic copper (99.90% min Cu) in a 0.0001—19 g-eqv/l sodium hydroxide solution and in a 0.5 g·eqv/l sodium hydroxide solution containing various amounts of potassium and ammonium sulfates and chlorides has been investigated. It was found that the corrosion rate of copper depends on the concentration of sodium hydroxide. With increasing concentration up to 0.5 g-eqv/l, the corrosion rate increased, but dropped with further increases in concentration. In a sodium hydroxide solution, the potassium salts had little or no effect. Ammonium salts at concentrations up to 0.25 g-eqv/l also had no effect on the corrosion rate,

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.193.42:669.3

L 27108-66

ACC NR: AP6015123

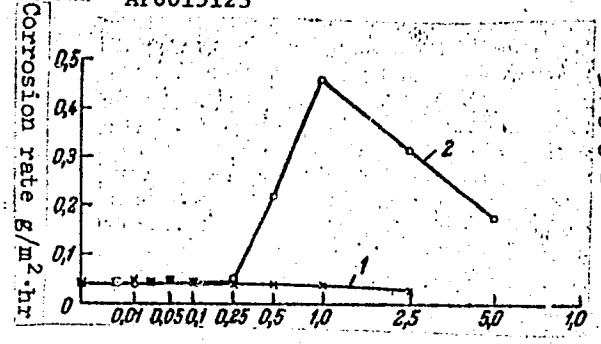

Fig. 1. Dependence of corrosion rate of copper in sodium hydroxide solution on concentration of potassium chloride (1) and ammonia chloride (2).

but the corrosion rate sharply increased with further increases in ammonium salt and then dropped again (see Fig. 1). The copper corrosion in an ammonia soluiton up to 13.3 g-eqv/l showed a maximum rate at aconcentration of 3.5 g-eqv/l. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

[AZ]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4258

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6033211 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0229/66/000/009/0050/0052

AUTHORS: Barannik, V. P.; Lagutina, A. G.; Miroshnichenko, Yu. M.; Cherevko, T. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of contact corrosion of welded joints in body steels under sea water

SOURCE: Sudostroyeniye, no. 9, 1966, 50-52

TOPIC TAGS: sea water corrosion, steel welding, corrosion rate, carbon steel, steel, austenitic steel / 09G2 steel, SKhL-4 steel, Yu3 steel, AK-25 steel, AK-29 steel, 3S steel, 4S steel

ABSTRACT: Corrosion stability of body steels 09G2, SKhL-4, Yu3, AK-25, AK-29, 3S, and 4S has been investigated in contact with each other as well as on control samples. The study was performed in the Black Sea. The contact of the body steels was accomplished by hand arc welding with electrodes of the austenitic class. The first five steels were subjected to total, irregular, and algae-type corrosion, the remaining two steels--to total, uniform corrosion. The rate of corrosion was found to be within the limits of K_{av} = 0.10 - 0.20 mm/year, K_{max} = 0.30 mm/year. Towards the end of the 3-year experimental period the corrosion rate tapered down to 0.05 mm/year. Steel Yu3 in contact with steels AK-25 and AK-29 behaves as anodic material and when the ratio

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ACC NR: AP6033211

of surfaces is 1:1 its corrosion rate doubles (as compared with controls). Increase of the area of the anodic material in the welded joint to the ratio 2:1 protects the Yu3 steel from the contact effect of AK-25 steel. Seams welded with austenitic electrodes assure high corrosion stability of joints in sea water. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 04109-67 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RM/JD/WB

ACC NR: AP6032415 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0021/66/000/009/1176/1179

45
44
B

AUTHOR: Neznamova, T. H. -- Neznamova, T. G.; Barannyk, V. P. -- Barannik, V. P.

ORG: Sevastopol' Toolmaking Institute (Sevastopol'skyy pryladobudivel'nyy instytut)

TITLE: Azole-type mercaptoderivatives as corrosion inhibitors of cast iron and steel in water

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Dopovidi, no. 9, 1966, 1176-1179

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosion protection, corrosion inhibitor, ferrous metal corrosion, cast iron corrosion, steel corrosion, benzoazole, mercaptoderivative, mercaptobenzimidazole, mercaptobenzothiazole, mercaptobenzoxazole

ABSTRACT: Reactions of sodium salts, which readily dissolve in water, with mercaptoderivatives of benzoazoles were investigated. Mercaptobenzimidazole was found to be unsuitable for use as corrosion inhibitor for ferrous metals, since no complete protection of samples was achieved. Mercaptobenzothiazole is equally effective in protecting cast iron and steel. Complete protection of samples was

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L 04109-67
ACC NR: AP6032415

observed in solutions of comparatively low concentrations, i. e., 0. 2% for steel, and 0. 25% for cast iron. Mercaptobenzoxazole was found to have the greatest protective effect. Steel corrosion stops with 0. 05% of the inhibitor in the solution, and cast iron-with 0. 2%. Mercaptoderivatives are most effective within the range of PH = 8. 0—9. 0 (mercaptobenzoxazole) and 8 5—9. 5 (mercaptobenzthiazole). The paper was presented by Yu. K. Delimars'kyy, Member of the Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 28Apr65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 015/

kh

Card 2/2

L 43932-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/DJ

ACC NR: AP6029040 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0056/0056

INVENTOR: Sul'zhenko, N. K.; Barannik, V. P.; Polyakov, V. S.; Semenov, V. P.; Dubinkin, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparative method for a lubricant. Class 23, No. 183863

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 56

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant, titanium, titanium alloy, ~~methylene~~ iodide, ~~iodoform~~, iodine

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for a methylene iodide-base lubricant suitable for parts made of titanium and its alloys. To lower the friction coefficient, iodine, iodoform, or a mixture of the two is dissolved in the methylene iodide. [SM]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 05Jul62/ ATD PRESS: 5061

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.892.84

ACC NR: AP7006788 SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/66/032/012/1361/1364

AUTHOR: Nozamova, T. G.; Dobrovol'skaya, V. P.; Barannik, V. P.

ORG: Sevastopol' Instrumentation Institute (Sevastopol'skiy priborostroitel'nyy institut)

TITLE: Study of the anticorrosive action of benzothiazole in neutral and acid media

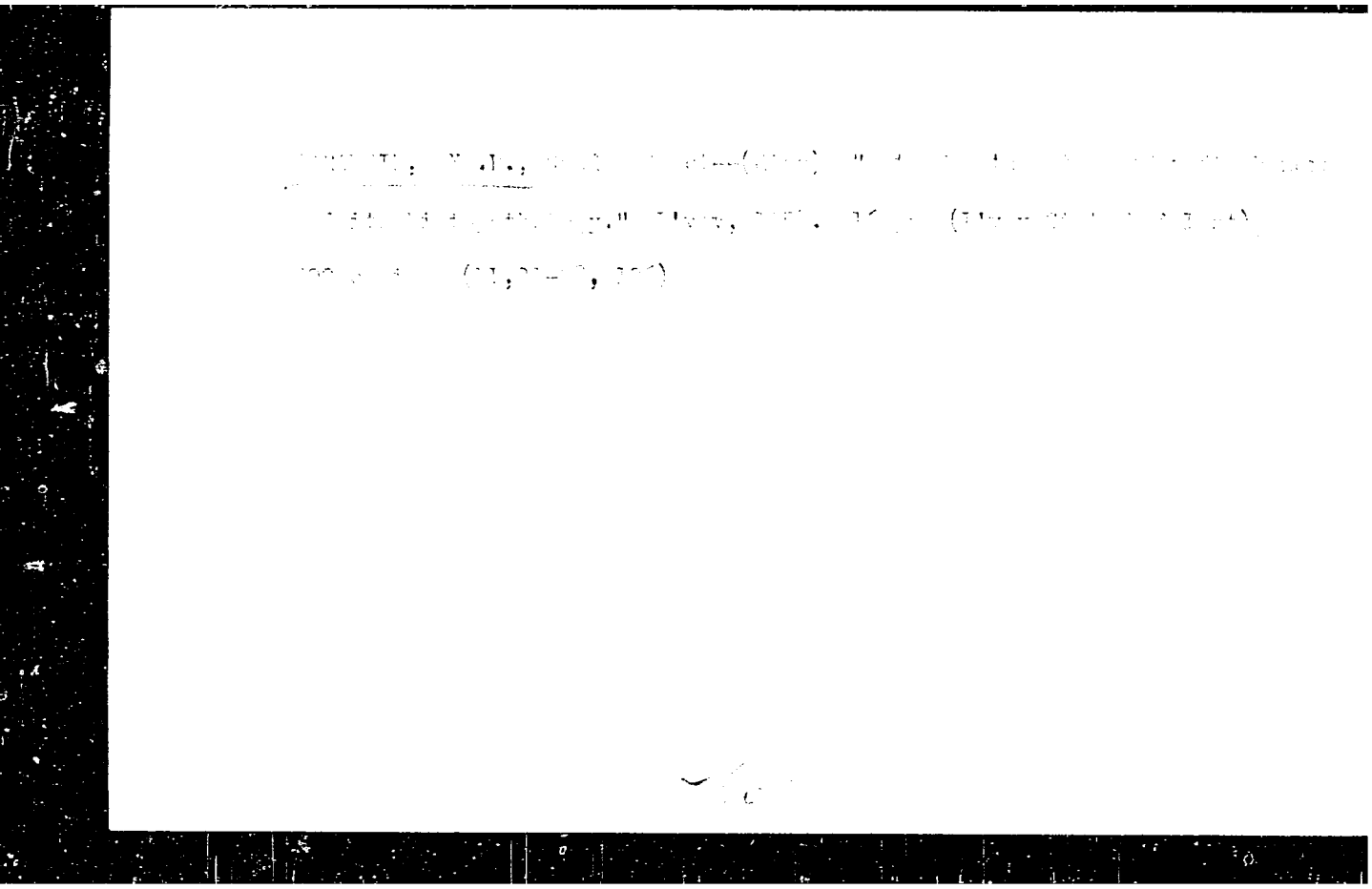
SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 32, no. 12, 1966, 1361-1364

TOPIC TAGS: benzothiazole, corrosion inhibitor, anticorrosion additive

ABSTRACT: The effect of the protective properties of benzothiazole and its derivatives on the corrosion of ferrous metals (ferritic steel, gray iron, Ni-Resist) and copper in a neutral and an acid medium (HCl) was studied at 25°C. The samples were immersed in the solutions for 14 days without stirring. Benzothiazole was found to inhibit the corrosion of ferrous metals most effectively at pH 1, but its protective action was insufficient. It protects copper only when present in low concentrations (0.01-0.2%). Solutions of sodium salt of mercaptobenzothiazole exhibit a protective action and are effective corrosion inhibitors for ferrous metals and copper. The practical applicability of the commercial product Captax (technical grade mercaptothiazole) was demonstrated. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/13 SUBM DATE: 09Aug64/ OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1 UDC: 620.197.3+547.77



BARANNIK, Ye. P.; MAYSKIY, V. B.; KHANINA, N. Yu.

Detecting cancer of the lung by the method of large-image fluorography. Probl. tub. no.2:98-99 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy TSentral'noy klinicheskoy tuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. V. L. Eynis)

(LUNGS--CANCER) (DIAGNOSIS, FLUOROSCOPIC)

KUNKIN, Ya.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BARANNIK, Yu.P., inzh.; MIKHEL'SON, S.Ya., inzh.

Fine diamond grinding of the curvilinear surface of a hardened steel cam disk. Mashinostroenie no.3:54-56 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

KUNKIN, Ya.A.; BAL'SHIN, V.G.; BARANNIK, Yu.P.; EMAYKIN, A.I.

Diamond grinding of small high-speed reamers. Mashinostroitel' no.10:20-21 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

KUNKIN, Ya.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BARANNIK, Yu.P.; MIKHEL'SON, S.Ya.

Using synthetic diamond paste in lapping holes. Mashinostroitel' no.9:41 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

BARANNIKOV, A., uchastkovyy mekhanik; SMOL'YANINOV, A.

Device for the T-41 hoist to be used for feeding materials through windows. Na stroi. Mosk. 2 no.9:26 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Glavnyy mekhanik stroitel'nogo uchastka No.60 tresta "Stroitel'" (for Smol'yaninov). 2.Stroitel'nyy uchastok No.60 tresta "Stroitel'" (for Barannikov).
(Hoisting machinery--Equipment and supplies)

S BARANNIKOV, A.A.

Casting of Steel Trolley Wheels in Metal Moulds. D. I. Syssojev and A. A. Barannikov. (*Hutnik*, (Prague), 1951, 1, No. 9, 193–198). [In Czech]. A detailed description is given of the development of a continuous, mechanized, mass-production method of making cast steel trolley wheels, carried out in the Vorosilov Machine Building Plant in the U.S.S.R. In the new process complete wheels are cast in batteries of metal moulds, the design of which, and difficulties which had to be surmounted in the process of developing them, are described. P. F.

BARANNIKOV, A.A.

6419 BARANNIKOV, A. A.

BARANNIKOV, A. A. i SINITSA, I. V. REMONT SHAKHTNYKH VAGONETOK I VOSSTANOVLENIYE IKH DETALEY. M., 1954. 64 S S ILL. 22 SM. (M-VO UGOL'NOY PROM-STI SSSR. TSENTR. IN-T TEKHN INFORMATSII) 3,000 EKZ. BESPL.-- (55-1952)P

622.333:622.63-77 plus 622.63-77

SO: KNIZHNAYA LETOPIS' NO. 6, 1955

BABANNIKOV, A.A., inzh.

Mechanization of sampling and preparation of samples in coal preparation plants. Obog. i brik. ugl. no.8:40-42 '58.
(MIRA 12:10)

1.Ugleobogatitel'naya fabrika "Koksovaya-2" tresta Kuzbassugleobogashcheniye.
(Coal preparation)

BARANNIKOV, A.A., inzh.; GRIGOR'IEV, Yu.S.

Starting, adjusting, and regulating operations at the "Komsomolets" coal preparation plant. Nauch.trudy KuzNIUgleobog. no.2:78-86 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

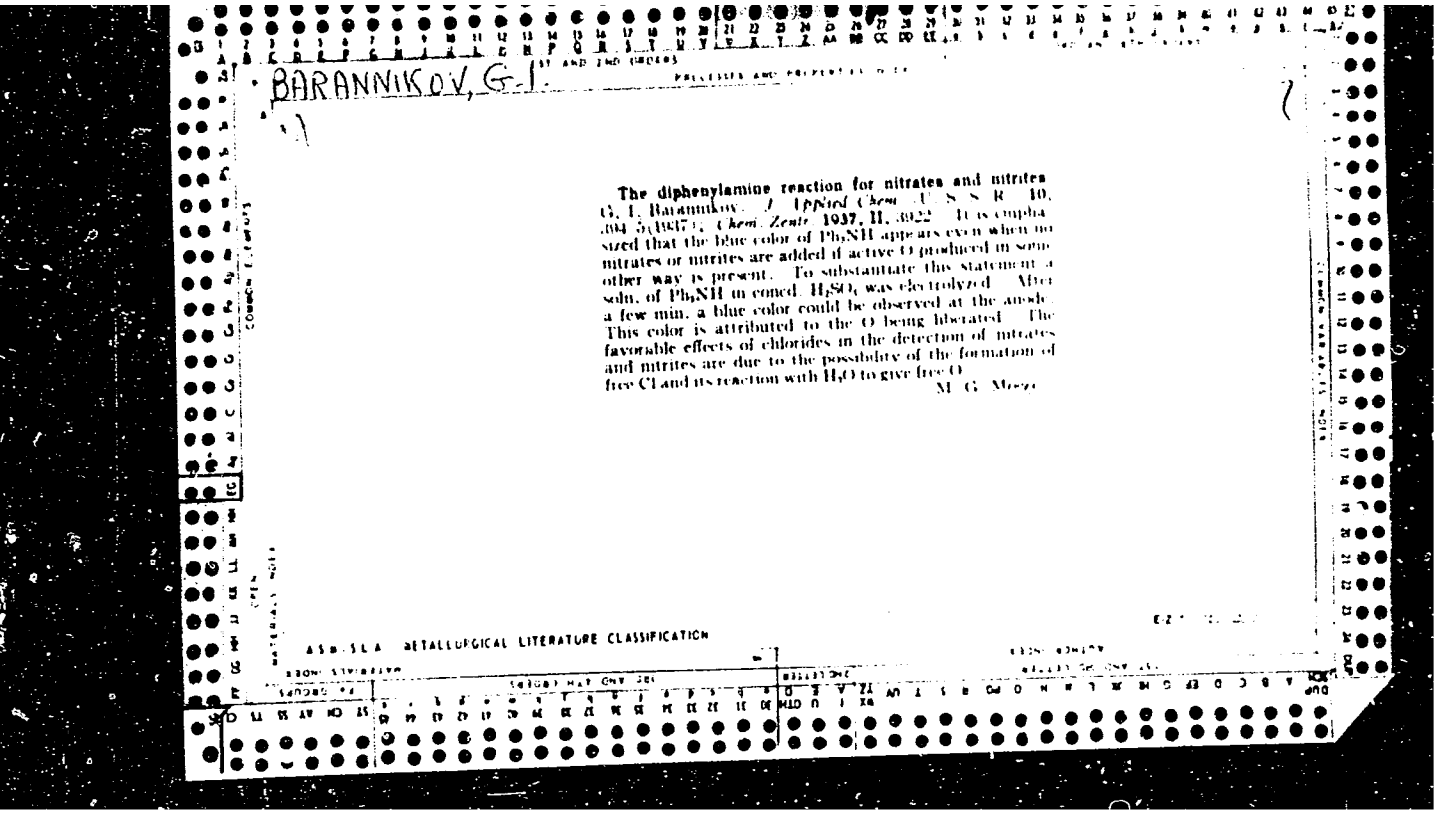
KUVYKIN, S.I.; ZAMYATINA, A.F.; LEDOVSKIY, V.Ya.; BARANNIKOV, E.I.

Deep drilling of slim wells in Bashkiria. Neft. khoz. 40 no.4:12-16 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Bashkiria--Oil well drilling)

BARANOV, G.I.

Use of glass pipette-capillary as a container for carrying out some chemical reactions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 8 no.3:518-519 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Permskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut, kafedra neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii.



BARANNIKOV, G. I.

The diphenylamine reaction for nitrates and nitrites. G. I. Barannikov. *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 10, 804-5(1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1937, II, 3022. It is emphasized that the blue color of Ph_2NH appears even when no nitrates or nitrites are added if active O produced in some other way is present. To substantiate this statement a soln. of Ph_2NH in concd. H_2SO_4 was electrolyzed. After a few min. a blue color could be observed at the anode. This color is attributed to the O being liberated. The favorable effects of chlorides in the detection of nitrates and nitrites are due to the possibility of the formation of free Cl and its reaction with H_2O to give free O.
M. G. Mezzo

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BARANNIKOV, G. I.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Analytical Chemistry

(2)

Reaction of bismuth ion with benzidene. G. I. Barannikov (Molotov Pharm. Inst.). *J. Anal. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 7, 269-71(1952)(Engl. translation). See *C.A.* 32, 1540f.
H. L. H.

BARANNIKOV, G. I.

3

4E4j

[illegible] for decomposition of barium sulfate for quantitative detection of barium ion. G. I. Barannikov ([illegible]). [illegible] 11, 482-3 (1956).—A [illegible] $BaSO_4$ and $PbSO_4$ is treated with H_2O and a [illegible] of concd. NaOH. This converts $PbSO_4$ to oxide [illegible] removed by boiling in dil. HNO_3. The mixt. is filtered and Pb is detd. in the filtrate by usual methods. The $BaSO_4$ residue is heated with concd. H_3PO_4. The prod. [illegible] treated with concd. HNO_3, dissolved in H_2O, and the Ba is detd. by usual methods. A procedure for decompn. of $BaSO_4$ with a strip of Mg is also described. M. Hosch

BARANNIKOV, G. I.

USSR/ Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds C.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11475

Author : Barannikov G.I.
Title : Action of Mixtures of Hydrofluoric Acid and Hydrogen Peroxide on the Metals Niobium and Tantalum

Orig Pub : Zh. prikl. khimii, 1956, 29, No 8, 1283-1287

Abstract : Study of the action of mixtures of 40% HF, 30%HNO_3 and 30% H_2O_2 on Nb and Ta at $\sim 20^\circ$. Dissolution takes place most effectively in mixtures of HF and H_2O_2; containing $\leq$ 10% (for Nb) or 15% H_2O_2 (for Ta). Dissolution of Nb and Ta in such mixtures takes place more vigorously than in mixtures of HF and HNO_3. Author notes that mixtures of HF and H_2O_2 also act on W, Re, Os, Pt, Au, Pd, Mo, V and Ti, with varying effectiveness.

1/1

5(2) SOV/80-32-4-4/47

AUTHOR: Barannikov, G.I.

TITLE: The Destruction of Silver Halides and Determination of Silver, Bromine and Iodine in Their Composition (Razrusheniye galogenidov serebra i opredeleniye v ikh sostave serebra, broma i yoda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 4, pp 724-727 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reduction of silver compounds used in titration to metallic silver is investigated here. The arsenites and thallium compounds employed for this purpose are too toxic. Silver nitrate is added to a sodium chloride solution. The formed deposit is dissolved by ammonia. The reduction is carried out with a mixture of sodium hydroxide and hydrogen peroxide. Silver bromide must be dissolved in ammonia so that the reduction products will not obstruct the reaction. Silver iodide can be reduced only in a strongly alkaline medium (5-10% of the total liquid). The reaction depends on the degree of dispersion of the initial material. The results of the reactions are shown in tables.

Card 1/2

The Destruction of Silver Halides and Determination of Silver, Bromine and Iodine in Their Composition

There are 3 tables and 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 2 English, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut (Perm Pharmaceutical Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 15, 1958

L 29931-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6018011 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0126/0126

INVENTOR: Voronin, G. I.; Slotin, V. I.; Zaretskiy, B. S.; Krylov, A. I.; Shvetsov, P. N.; Barannikov, G. I.; Eskin, G. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Ultrasonic unit for fluxless brazing of metals. Class 49, No. 181967

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 126

TOPIC TAGS: brazing, metal brazing, ultrasonic brazing, brazing unit

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a unit for fluxless brazing of metals equipped with a heater and ultrasonic emitter. To increase efficiency, the ultrasonic

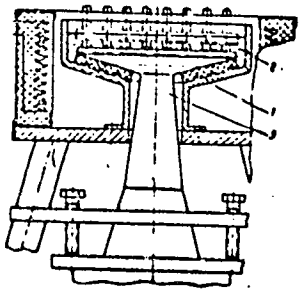


Fig. 1. Fluxless brazing unit

1 - Crucible; 2 - brazing alloy; 3 - ultrasonic emitter.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.351.6.03

L 29931-66
ACC NR: AP6018011

emitter is located inside the crucible containing molten brazing alloy, forming the bottom of the latter (see Fig. 1.). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [AZ]

SUB CODE: 11,13/SUBM DATE: 29Jan65/ ATD PRESS: 5011

Card 2/2 CC

BARANNIKOV, I.A., dotsent.

Floors in leather factories. Leg.prom. 14 no.7:40-43 Jl '54.
(Floors) (MLRA 7:7)

BARANNIKOV, K.

Communistes take the lead in training students. Prof.-tekh.obr.13 no.9:23-24 S '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Sekretar' partbyuro tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha no.3 goroda Shcherbakova, Yaroslavskoy oblasti.

(Technical education)

BARANNIKOV, K.D., inzh.

New design of electric tools used for mechanization of manual work in building engineering. Stroi. i dor.mashinostr. 3 no.3:24 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Power tools)

BARANNIKOV, M.

Active public workers. Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.3:31 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya shakhtkoma profsoyuza shakhtoprokhodcheskogo upravleniya No.2, shakhta "Glubokaya" Luganskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

BARANNIKOV, M., agitator

Ideological "screws." Sov.shakht. 11 no.4:38 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Shakhtoprokhodcheskoye upravleniye No.2 tresta Kadiyevpodzemshakhtostroy.
(Communist Party of the Soviet Union--Party work)
(Coal miners)

BARKOV, N., inzh. (Khar'kov); POLTAVSKIY, G. (Cherkassy); CHELNOKOV, I.B.; GLADKIKH, I.A.; NEGRIYENKO, B.A.; BARANNIKOV, M.

Readers' letters. Bezop.truda v prom. 7 no.3:34 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Komandiry gornospasatel'nykh vzvodov, Donetskaya obl. (for Chelnokov, Gladkikh, Negriyenko). 2. Shakhta "Mariya-Glubokaya", Luganskaya obl. (for Barannikov).

(Industrial safety)

SHMIDT, Aron Anisimovich; PETROV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; BARANNIKOV, M.A., inzh., retsenzent; KOVALEVSKAYA, A.I., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Theoretical principles of the refining of vegetable oils] Teoreticheskie osnovy rafinatsii rastitel'nykh masel. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1960. 339 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Oils and fats)

KOZIN, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; VARIBRUS, V.I.; GERASIMOV, P.K.; BARANNIKOV, M.A., inzh.

Production of oleomargarine similar to butter in structure and taste. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.9:16-19 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni G.V.Plekhanova (for Kozin, Varibrus).
2. Moskovskiy margarinovyy zavod (for Gerasimov, Barannikov).
(Oleomargarine)

KOZIN, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; VARIBRUS, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
BARANNIKOV, M.A., inzh.

Bulk transportation of liquid margarine. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.12:17-18 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni G.V.Plekhanova (for Kozin, Varibrus). 2. Moskovskiy mylovarennyy zavod (for Barannikov).

(Oleomargarine--Transportation)

L 58717-65 EWT(d)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EPR/EWP(j)/t/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 JD/WW/ADA/JAJ/RM UR/

AM5018507 BOOK EXPLOITATION 53 51 B+1

Barannikov, Mikhail Andreyevich

Welding of plastic materials (Svarka plastmass). [Rostov on the Don] Rostovskoye knizhnoye izd-vo, 1964. 166 p. illus., biblio. 3000 copies printed. 15

TOPIC TAGS: plastics, plastic material, welding, plastics welding, plastics bonding, plastic welded joint, resistance welding, friction welding, ultrasonic welding, coating, metal surface plastic coating 15

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineering personnel engaged in the fabrication of parts and structures made of plastics. It also may be useful to students of schools of higher technical education and of tekhnicums. The book contains practical recommendations for welding, bonding, and joining plastics by various methods. Recommendations on joining plastics by resistance welding, by heated tools, by friction, ultrasound and high-frequency current, and information on welding equipment such as gas torches, electric guns, and heating elements are provided.

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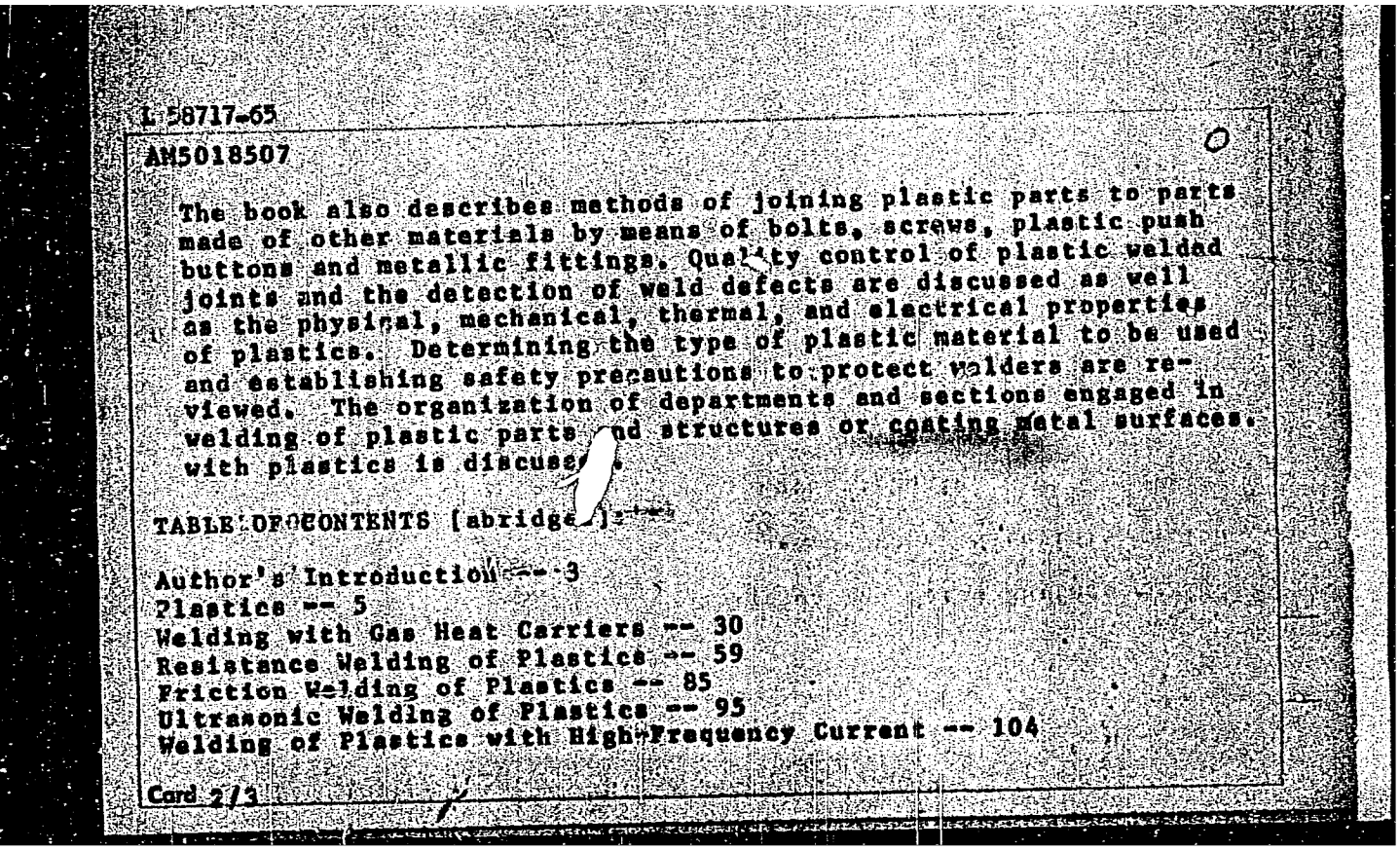

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The book also describes methods of joining plastic parts to parts made of other materials by means of bolts, screws, plastic push buttons and metallic fittings. Quality control of plastic welded joints and the detection of weld defects are discussed as well as the physical, mechanical, thermal, and electrical properties of plastics. Determining the type of plastic material to be used and establishing safety precautions to protect welders are reviewed. The organization of departments and sections engaged in welding of plastic parts and structures or coating metal surfaces with plastics is discussed.

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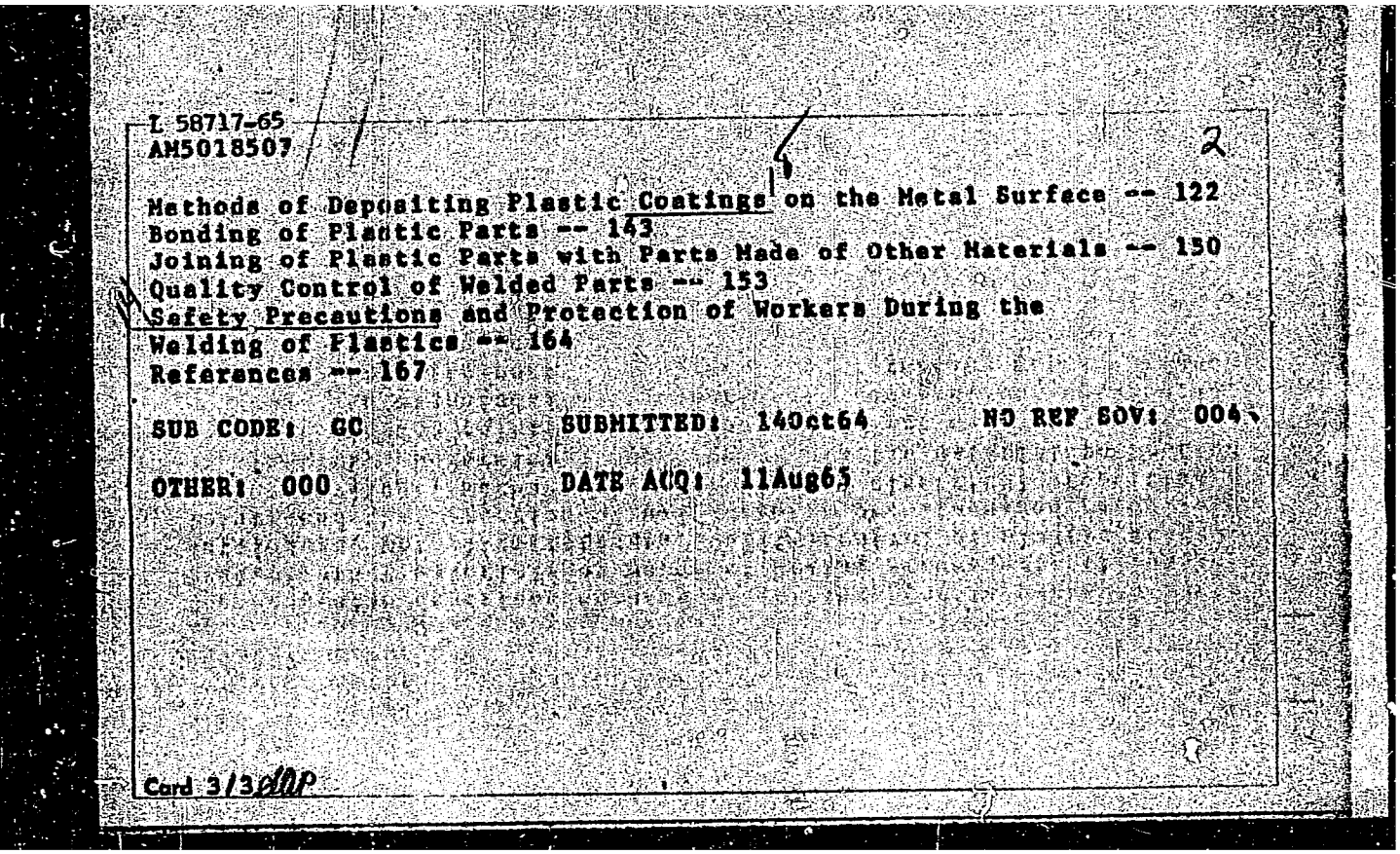

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Tekhnicheskaya ekspluatatsiya zhilykh zdaniy (Technical operation of residential buildings) Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva Kommunal'nogo Khozyaystva RSFSR, 1952.
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"Literatura": p. (287)

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[Maintenance and operation of apartment houses] Tekhnicheskaia ekspluatatsiia zhilykh zdanii. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1952. 307 p. (MIRA 14:9)
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